

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1855.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

**SOCIOLOGY FOR THE SOUTH OR THE FAILURE OF FREE SOCIETY.**—This is the title of a book that we have received per mail. It was published at Richmond, Va., and was written by Mr. George Fitzhugh of that city.

One of the dogmas of the day is that slavery is an evil. It is in fact one of those popular sayings that are frequently adopted without examination, and circulated currently as if they were established truths.

Good and evil are relative terms, and therefore, in resolving the problem of whether any particular thing or system belongs to the class of good or evil, it must be referred to some standard of comparison. Thus with slavery: if free society is to be assumed as the standard of excellence, then must slavery be pronounced an evil. But the assumption of such a standard evidently begs the question. If the happiness of the members of the whole society be assumed as the standard, perhaps a different result will be obtained. If the happiness and comfort of both master and slave are fully promoted, if persons and property are better protected and made more secure, if the substantial wants of labor and capital are shown to be in a condition of more perfect harmony in a slave State than they are in free society, then must it be true that slavery is not an evil in a country adapted to it. Mr. Fitzhugh, in the book before us, undertakes to establish the fact that slavery is not an evil where it exists in the States. He has treated his subject with signal ability, and, although we cannot endorse all his propositions, we agree with him in the main points, and commend to slaveholders and others a careful and considerate perusal of his book.

The great and leading error of the disciples of free society for all sections is in assuming that system the best which tends to produce the largest population. They make population and happiness convertible terms. The attainment of happiness is the aim of all men; indeed its pursuit seems to be the great law of our nature.

But, as society is now constructed, wealth appears to embody nearly all the requisites to happiness; hence the great struggle of life is to obtain wealth. It is a well-known fact, established by experience, that, as population increases and becomes dense, the masses of the people in free society find more and more difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence and accumulating wealth. Those who are rich will there grow richer more rapidly, but the poor will remain poor. The broad, fundamental proposition of unrestricted or free society for all places, is therefore erroneous, and will not bear scrutiny. It is clearly better that a country shall contain a million of people who are well fed, well clothed, and contented, than that it shall have five millions of inhabitants, three millions of whom are half-starved, half-naked paupers, miserable, discontented people, pressed by want, and ready at all times for riot and disorganization. This is the ultimate result to which the over-stimulated population of free society is ever tending, and will always reach in the fullness of time. In a well-regulated system there can be no destitution, no paupers, and therefore, generally speaking, no discontented, riotous disorganizers to form mobs. Capital cannot, as it does in free society, accumulate in the hands of the wealthy, to the utter neglect of labor, that, after being used, is left to starve or to take care of itself as best it can. No; here wealth or capital is forced to care for labor because it is part and parcel of itself.

Our author aptly remarks that a well-conducted farm in the South is a model of associated labor that Fourier might envy. One old woman nurses all the children whilst the mothers are at work; another waits on the sick in a house set apart for them. Another washes and cooks, and a fourth makes and mends the clothing. It is a great economy of labor, and is a good idea of the Socialists. Slavery protects the infants, the aged, and the sick; nay, takes far better care of them than of the healthy, the middle-aged, and the strong. They are part of the family, and self-interest and domestic affection combine to shelter, shield, and foster them. A man loves not only his horses and his cattle, which are useful to him, but he loves his dog, which is of no use. He loves them because they are his. Go to the same class of farms in England, where free society has nearly worked out its results, and you will find there the horses, cattle, sheep, and even dogs well housed and well fed and tended on by freezing, shivering, half-clad, half-starved, white men, who have to work on Sundays and are in fact slaves to both men and beasts. They become men as they can, and, when they grow old, are turned off to die. Free society works out all its problems by the measure of dollars and cents. Its disciples are enraptured with a country that is all appropriated and divided into small parcels of land, and their admiration increases just in proportion as the size of the divisions diminishes. We

suppose these people would regard a nation with all town lots and brick houses as a perfect paradise on earth. They look not beyond the imposing splendor of the palace to the squalid misery of the adjacent hovel, the abode of the pauper. In the city of New York, Fifth Avenue and the Five Points are types of their kind that have no parallels in the Southern States.

Free society is no doubt best for the North, because the region is not adapted to negro slavery, and such slavery cannot be employed there probably, but the institution of slavery, if we may judge from all that we see and know of it, is best for those regions to which it is fitted.

**WHY THE PARKVILLE LUMINARY WAS DESTROYED.**—One or two papers in Kentucky from which we expected something better, and one or two from which we expected nothing better, have assured their readers that the Abolition articles of the Parkville Luminary afforded abundant cause why the paper should be destroyed and the lives of the editor and proprietor hunted through Missouri and Kansas. The public have seen the card of the editor, in which he states that he was born and reared in the South, that all his feelings are Southern, that he never entertained an abolition or freesoil thought in his life, and that there was no semblance of abolitionism or freesoilism in his paper. And now we ask public attention to that paragraph of the Luminary, which the Weston (Mo.) Reporter, one of the champions of the mob, sets forth as the cause and the justification of the outbreak. Read and see how much abolitionism there is in it:

We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on this crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow counsels from among abolitionists and nullifiers? The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs, who will impress and enforce justice and law. There is virtually no law in Kansas, and no security for life and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every true pioneer. This may save the country from bloodshed; but the Government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded. Judges of elections have been placed and others appointed; the polls in some instances been guarded with pikes and bowie-knives, and some of those elected by the Governor swearing that if they give a certificate of election immediately will "cut his throat from ear to ear." Is this flag of our country to be no longer sacred, or are individuals or companies to be allowed to declare we will, and it must be so. To law? Is this what the author of the ka-Kansas bill meant by squatter sovereignty?

There! Is there one word of the staunchest pro-slavery editor in the States might not, under the circumstances, properly said? Is there anything more than what has been said by the most respectable papers of the country? Is a greater part of the most vigorous papers in other slaveholding States, in their expression of opinion or sentiment, to be out of bed by a few idiots, could dispassionate men, by a just cause for the paper office and the humane treatment of a State and a Territory?

The highly respectable Louisville Patriot says that it is an issue in that community a sheet as the Parkville Luminary, his God if he got off as well as the others did." We ask that the offending paragraph from the Luminary be published in its entirety, and to say in a spirit of candor whether he does not think the paragraph might be published without subjecting the publisher to dishonor and destruction, and merely by a mob but a series of

The New York Tribune in very proper terms of the Luminary in Kansas and saying that the President to send a couple of troops to maintain order and see that the people of the territory are respected.

But if Gen. Pierce fail to do this, the free States should take the matter into their own hands, and at once furnish the people of the Territory with the means of arming and protecting themselves. A hundred thousand dollars would be well expended in equipping, drilling, and arming a corps of five hundred frontier rangers, who might engage in peaceful avocations when not on actual service, and in case of need be ready to sustain the Governor in executing the laws and defending the rights of the people. We shall doubtless soon know what the Executive will do in the premises. If nothing is done, the people should lose no time in taking the necessary action. The emergency is pressing and the issues of the struggle unspeakably important.

We can assure the people of the North that their sending out arms and other munitions of war to Kansas would not have the effect of causing the rights of the people of the Territory to be respected. If the inhabitants of Kansas can supply themselves with means of self-protection without any direct or visible agency on the part of the Northern Abolitionists and freesoilers, it may be very proper and altogether advisable for them to do so, but it is very certain that a consignment of northern bowie-knives, pistols, and rifles to Kansas would arouse a spirit that could not fail to sweep all opposition to slavery from the Territory, no matter what amount of blood the operation might cost. Indeed a consignment of deadly weapons from Northern Abolitionism to Kansas could never get into the Territory unless smuggled in under a false label.

The editor of the Southern (Ala.) Herald says that he wouldn't kick a dead dog. If we rightly estimate his spunk, a dead dog is the only sort of one he would dare to kick.

**STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.**—The readers of the New York and Philadelphia papers have doubtlessly observed the many laudatory notices that have appeared in those prints of a Street Sweeping Machine, which has been patented by Smith, Seckel, Steivel, & Co. Mr. Abrams, one of the firm, is now in this city, for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of our city authorities and citizens. The machine was tried a few days ago in Cincinnati and it succeeded admirably.

There is no doubt that these machines will perform the work more effectually, faster, and probably at less cost than it is now done.

The dirty streets of our city have been generally remarked upon by all strangers who have visited our city. Those who are acquainted with city affairs are well aware that to keep all the streets properly clean with the present plan would involve an expenditure that would swallow up almost the whole city revenue. By the aid of this machine however it can be done, and possibly at an outlay that will exceed but little the present cost. The machines are worked usually at night to avoid the annoyance of subjecting the inhabitants to dust. We have before us a letter from Dr. Jewett, the president of the board of health, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Seckel, & Co. He says:

I feel very confident that this improvement over the old system of cleansing streets by manual labor, will be adopted by the municipal authorities of all our large cities, so that, in the end, you will be richly remunerated for your perseverance as well as for your public spirit in the improvement of the sanitary condition of cities.

I have no doubt of the practical advantage of your system, and of its economy over the old method of street cleaning; and feel persuaded that if our councils will allot to you a certain portion of the city for three or six months, the people will be fully convinced of its benefits, and the improved condition of our streets will add so much to the hygienic state of our city that the public demand for a general adoption of your plan will be irresistible, and your system in use in all our large cities.

THE MURDER OF POOLE, continued from page 1.

From a telegraphic dispatch sent out from Vicksburg, Miss., May 15, 1855.

On the night of the 14th inst., Mrs. A. M. Walsh, wife of H. M. Wright, a Vicksburg packet, her state-room was broken open in the night while she was asleep, on a trip to Vicksburg, and her watch, valise, etc., stolen.

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**THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.**—This machine was tried yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of persons, at the corner of Main and Third streets. Though we cannot say that its performance came up to public expectation, yet it realized the expectations of those who are best able to judge of machinery. It had never been taken out of the shop, and in bringing it up the street, something got out of order and it required about half an hour to adjust it. On arriving at the place of trial, sometime was occupied in getting it ready, but it must be remembered that to the firemen, who assisted in getting the hose ready and placing the machine in the proper place, it was new. As soon as those who have the management of it become accustomed to it, it can be got ready in a few minutes.

The engine threw from one to six streams. For a little while one stream from 1½ inch nozzle reached from ten to fifteen feet over Mr. Bustard's warehouse, which to the top of the roof is six stories high. The other streams were not remarkable for distance or height, but they were thrown with considerable force. It was the general opinion that the ordinary nozzles were not suitable for the purpose.

The machine is now also and does not work as smooth as it will after it has been in use for a while. This is the case with engines on steamboats, and the machinery on the fire engine is much more complicated. The place where it is housed is on Fifth street, between Main and Market.

**IMPORTANT DECISION FOR STEAMBOAT OWNERS.**—Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the circuit court of Louisiana, making steamboats liable for losses sustained by passengers by having their berths broken open and articles of value stolen. The case was that of Mrs. A. M. Walsh vs. H. M. Wright, a Vicksburg packet. Her state-room was broken open in the night while she was asleep, on a trip to Vicksburg, and her watch, valise, etc., stolen.

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## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

REPORT OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

[From the special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.]

PARIS, April 26, 1855.

I have received intelligence from Sebastopol through a private source which gives a character to the operations now going on there quite different to that derived from the interested statements of the French and English journals.

It is true that some of the defenses of the town near the Malakoff tower and the Bastion du Mat had been destroyed by the allies, but these were the most advanced works of the Russians; they were erected under the fire of the enemy's cannon and were imperfectly constructed; they were of no great value in the defense of the place, and were relinquished without much of a struggle. Their destruction was anticipated by the Russians, and argues nothing toward the final result. It is not till the assaulting party places itself in advance of these works that the guns of the fortress can be brought to bear with crushing effect; so that at the latest date nothing had transpired before Sebastopol to indicate an advantage in favor of the allies. The pretension of the latter that their guns possessed a superiority over those of the Russians is not true, according to their own admission made on many occasions since the commencement of the siege.

The most important defenses of the Russian garrison are mounted with the large marine guns taken from the ships of the Russian fleet, and these guns are made after models of the best and largest guns in the French and English service. At the proper moment these will do their duty in the defense of the place. The last Russian dates from Sebastopol are to the 19th, and these demonstrate clearly that the feebly defended Russian outposts once taken and a slight advance made toward the city, the allies have been arrested, their fire diminished, the amount of harm which they are accomplishing against the heavier Russian works reduced almost to nothing, and that these injuries are readily repaired during the night. Added to this, a certain timidity reigns in the allied camp from the belief that all the most accessible approaches to the city are mined, and only await the pressure of a large body of troops to be exploded.

It is repeated from time to time in the English and French journals that the guns of the large fort L'Etoile du Nord, on the other side of the inlet from the place, will not carry balls further than the cathedral in the center of the city. This assertion is flatly contradicted by an American officer now with the allied army, who is every way qualified to judge. This fort, which is the strongest of all the defenses of Sebastopol, is mounted with two hundred guns, and dominates the city completely.

It is furnished with the large marine guns before spoken of, which will carry with very fair effect to the Malakoff tower, or to any portion of the city wall proper, on the side on which the assault is made by the Allies. This fort, ever, with those which are near it, protect the difficult approaches to the city on the north side, which they prevent at the same time to act as auxiliaries to an assaulting party from the south. It means, later on, of dislodging an enemy who might gain admittance to the city. It becomes a serious question with the generals whether, if able to gain the interior of the city, they will dare to risk their army annihilated under the play of six or seven hundred guns from the opposite bank of the river and in a strong position, where they have no guns to meet their fire effectively. Admitting then that these forts do not enter seriously into the question of the taking of Sebastopol, they do, however, enter seriously into the question of holding it or of the final success of the campaign.

The report that a division of the allied army was about to attack Liprandi in the open field is undoubtedly untrue, for we learn from another and a more impartial source that, notwithstanding the boasted impregnability of the English at Balaklava, there are serious intentions of evacuating that place through fear of the same Gen. Liprandi, whose command lies in the vicinity, and whose forces are rapidly increasing in strength.

The absurdity of attempting to carry on a campaign with any degree of effectiveness against large forces of Russians, must be obvious to every one who will consider the circumstances under which the campaign is attempted. It will be recollected that one-half of the fortifications, and that the strongest half, are free, and permit the garrison to introduce at will the reinforcements and ammunition required for the defense of the side attacked; that at the side attacked the defenses are of immense extent and great solidity; that they are defended by cannon piled upon cannon, served by men who have become expert in their use, and that, in order to carry any one point, so as to effect an entrance into the city, it will require an immense concentration of the allied forces at that point, thus rendering weak and exposed to sorties and flank movements the remainder of their position. How then will they be able, with the number of men now in the Crimea, to carry on a campaign in the open field simultaneously with the attack on the city? General Liprandi and General Osten Sacken are encamped with very large forces at not very distant points in the valley about the city, awaiting a favorable moment when the events which are going on under the walls of the town will authorize them to strike.

Their forces serve also as reserve corps to march to the aid of the garrison in case of need. So that instead of marching against these bodies the Allies will ask nothing better than their inaction while they are carrying on the bombardment of the place. It is only necessary to look at the formidable line of French cannon which bristle from the edge of the high bank for a space of nearly two miles along the valley where the Russians are encamped to be convinced of the fear which reigns in the allied camp of a rear attack.

Taking a calm view of the subject on the ground, my informant at Sebastopol is of opinion that the probabilities are opposed to the taking of the place, but that if taken it will only be by a continued series of bloody contests, step by step, and running through a period of several months, in which large reinforcements will be constantly required to maintain the losses which they suffer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15

Col. H. C. Kinney was arrested last night in New York and brought here to-day, and was held to bail in \$4,500 on a charge of violating the neutrality laws in this district by fitting out an expedition against Nicaragua. It is alleged that the vessel is in this port and is all ready for sea, with stores, ammunition, &c., and would have sailed in a few days with 300 men.

NEW YORK, May 15

The steamer Grenada has arrived from Havana with dates to the 10th. The steamer El Dorado left Havana on the 10th for Aspinwall.











